# THE REFORM LEGISLATURE

ONE HUNDRED DAYS PASSED AND IMPORTANT WORK UNFINISHED.

All the Reform Measures Still in the Market -Waiting for the Highest Bidder-A Recess Until June Proposed-The Senate Surrendering to Boss McLaughlin.

ALBANY, April 11.-The one hundred days in which the Legislature is supposed to do its ork closed yesterday. When the session began the leaders were loud in their promises that the work was to be done up within the hundred days. It had all been laid out, and as there would be no "Boss" to interfere with their plans and the wishes of the people in this reform Legislature, with a working majority of two-thirds, it was promised that there should be no delay in enacting at least such legislation as was almost universally demanded by the people who sent them here. The important measures were to be hurried forward and got out of the way before the last days of the session, in order to avoid the confusion and opportunity for "peculiar" legis-

How have these promises been kept? Of all the great and leading measures only one has yet been disposed of—the Eric Classification Repeal bill and it is very questionable whether even that would have been done had it not been for the grand coup of Gen. Sickles in seizing the Erie road and thus rendering the further holding of the bill useless and unprofitable.

WHAT IS YET TO BE DONE. The New York charter, which this Legislature at ood piedged to pass at an early day in order that an election might be had in April, has been made a football of and kicked and cuffed about and so altered and amended that its friends have disowned it and gone home in disgust. In its present shape it is satisfactory to no one, while the question of its passage, or even of any charter at all, is as far from its solution as on the day it was introduced. The Supply and General Appropriation bills, it is true, were reported from the Committee on Ways and Moans at an earlier day than for several years past, and passed through the Assembly, but the Senate has not yet taken any action upon them. The Supply bill, at least, will have to go to a conference committee, and it cannot very well be finally disposed of until she very last of the session, unless the same tactics are pursued in its final disposal that were resorted to last year, and which have been so frequently and loudly denounced by leaders of the present Legislature and by the people.

IMPORTART MEASCURES NOT ACTED UPON. and so altered and amended that its friends have

Then there are the election and registry laws, and many other of the most important bills introduced, which have as yet received scarcely any attention. In addition to these there are the reports of the numerous investigating committees to be acted upon. The Judiciary Committee of the House have spent over fifty days of the session in taking testimony in the case of the accused Judges, during which they have examined over two hundred witnesses. That testimony is not printed, and is not likely to be for two weaks or more yet. The Senate Judiciary Committee have charges against 1222 Frindle before them, which as yet they have not even attempted to investigate. The temmittee on Commerce and Navigation of the House have spent several weeks in New York, investigating charges against the Quarantine. Phot, and Emigration Commissions, Harbor Masters, &c. None of that testimony, which is said to be quite voluminous, has as yet been printed, and of course the House can take no action until the evidence is placed before it. In addition, there are the Canal investigations, the state Prison investigations, the investigations the state Prison investigations, the investigations into the affairs of certain offices in New York, on one of which have yet been disposed of.

Then there is the case of Superintendent Miler. For over two months the Committee on Insurance have been hard at work trying to scrapt together evidence sufficient to warrant his removal. That testimony has not yet been printed, but those who have seen it declare that it utterly fails in making out a case, in which opinion they are backed up by the Tribus and many other Republican journals. Yet the report must be made and duly considered in the House. I learn that it was in anticipation of the failure of the investigation to warrant his removal that Mr. Alvord introduced a bill reorganizing the Insurance Department and legislating Mr. Miller out of office. IMPORTANT MEASURES NOT ACTED UPON.

### A RECESS PROPOSED.

In short, hardly any of the really important only of the session has been touched. And now hat the hundred days are over there is a strong laposition manifesting itself among the rank und file to break up and go home. The leaders may that it will be suicidal to allow this to be ione until these important measures are disposed of, and at the same time they are aware hat it is almost equally fatal to a party to have its essions extend for any great eight of time over the constitutional period, in order to meet the emergency they have, as stated in my despatch of yesterday, determined to take a recession thus far has been an unprofitable made easien that far has been an unprofitable me becuniarily as well as politically, the leaders four that they will not be able to keep a working majority even for two weeks longer, learn that an effort is to be made to pass a resolution to the effect that business has been inlayed, and the Legislature detained beyond to the time, by proceedings preparatory to impeachment trials—and as they are cuttled to receive and the Legislature detained beyond me, by proceedings preparatory to impeach trials—and as they are entitled to receive \$3 per day while sitting in cases of imhement they hope to keep members here, he knows better than the gentlemen who bee this that it cannot be done, but if its duction shall succeed in accomplishing object, it will be "a good enough Morgan" bem.

Upon a reference to the books I flad that thus far iM37 bills have been introduced—LM0 in the Assembly and 587 in the Senate. Of this number, the House have passed 481 and the Senate 282; thus leaving still in the hands of committees, on general orders, or in the order of third reading, no less than 1.184 bills. Should the Legislature adjourn or take a recess by the first of May, it will be impossible for them to act on more than half of these bills, and to detect the work in two weeks as they have done in the one hundred days. In the words of a prominent reform member of the Assembly, whose honesty no one questions, even here in Albany. "If this is a reform Legislature, may the State be spared from ever being inflicted with another. It will stink worse in the nostrils of the people before a year rolls by than all the Tanmany Legislatures that have preceded it," Old Sait evidently felt this when, the other day, he was so swift to deny the charge made by decobs, that he was to be held responsible for the manner in which legislation had been conducted in the Assembly this winter.

EXTRAORDINARY CANAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The extraordinary Canal Appropriation bill was again taken up in the Assembly this morning. All of last evening's accision and most of his morning's was consumed in its consideration. Mr. Fort, Chairman of the Canal Committee, the several additional items were needed. After the bill has been gone through with, Mr. Lincoln of Ontario moved to strike out all the amendments that had been made and order it to a third reading a reported from the committee. This was carried, and thus was the whole of last evening on this morning wasted in useles discussion. I was noticed that the Artful Dodger left the hamber just before the vote was taken, but it is secreted by some of the injured that the whole one was put up by him.

During the discussion on this bill Col. Hawkins sook occasion to refer to the appropriation in the supply for removing the sait vata of the mordaga Salt Company in a way that roused heirs of Old Salt. He replied by saying that it as reasonable to suppose that a man, after eing here at school for one hundred days, and learn something. But some men, who is not know anything when they came see, evidently know less now than they all the day they came. He was evidently growing maded as a proceeded, and the Speaker, saring a scene, suggested to him that he bad elter confine himself to the matter under condend but the end is not yet.

THE FOURTH AVENUE TRACK. EXTRAORDINARY CANAL APPROPRIATIONS.

THE FOURTH AVENUE TRACK.

It allocad Committee's substitute for the call "sink the track" bill introduced by Mr. lock was taken up, after the Canal bill, and thitbeck proceeded to show the difference con it and the original bill as asked for by operty owners and citizens. He claimed this bill was almost entirely in the est of the Harlem Railroad Company, estimated the right of way proposed given to that company as worth to it 1909. He also claimed that it would make forence in the value of property along thavenue, whether this was an open cut or one, of \$10.000,000, and to the side streets they on that avenue of \$10.000,000 more. The cas then progressed and made a special oration in the street of the seening. It is understood that it is a sa reported by the committee notwithing a large number of citizens and property as are here protesting against it.

THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILROAD.

This bill was again before the House this morning, on a motion of Mr. Mosely to disagree with a report of the Sub-Committee of the Whole, and report it back. Mr. Mackay opposed the motion. The Hon. Jake Sharpe occupied a seat by his side, while he explained why this bill should pass. Hawkins, who has declared himself on the war path again, said that the property owners on Twenty-third street were opposed to it. and wanted an opportunity to be heard in the Assembly, which had not been given them in the committee. He believed that the parties who claimed that they had bought this franchise ought to go to the courts for redress and not come to the Legislature. He thought the Legislature could not afford to take away the rights of the people of New York without giving them an opportunity to be heard; but if they saw fit to do so, he for one should raise his voice against it. Mr. Twombly said the question of a railroad on Twenty-third sirect was settled three years ago, when the city sold this franchise, and but for the fact that the courts of New York were under the control of Tammany, whose friends expected to get control of the franchise, the parties who bought the franchise would have asserted their rights before them, and that this was the reason why they came to the Legislature for relief, Mosely's motion to recommit was defeated, and the bill was put on the order of third reading by a vote that would seem to indicate a fair prospect of its passing.

SALARIES OF THE RECORDER AND CITY JUDGE.

The bill to authorize the New York Court of General Sessions to hold a double court, and to THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILROAD.

SALARIES OF THE RECORDER AND CITY JUDGE.

The bill to authorize the New York Court of General Sessions to hold a double court, and to legalize the resolution of the Board of Supervisors of 1869 increasing the salary of the Recorder and City Judge to \$15,000 per annum was reported from the Sub-Committee of the Whole this morning. Mr. Hawkins moved to recommit the bill. He said he did not expect to carry it, or hardly any other motion he made in this Reform Legislature. He argued that the salary as fixed by this resolution was exorbitant, and said that he had been informed that instead of getting only \$15,000 a year, these gentlemen actually received \$22,000. Mr. Tilden spoke against the motion. He claimed that the salary was not excessive. If competent men accepted these positions, they should be paid liberally for it. Hawkins' motion failed, as usual.

THE COMBINATION WITH BOSS N'LAUGHLIN.

THE COMBINATION WITH BOSS N'LAUGHLIN.

The combination between the McLaughlin Democrats and Administration Republicans was clinched in the Senate this morning. According to agreement, the Water Board and Police bills were passed, with amendments providing for the reappointment of Water Commissioner Fowler. Senator Murphy voted against the bills, but, according to the contract made, carefully abstained from speaking against the mensures. United States District Attorney Tracy and Tom Murphy sat in the Senate Chamber and watched the passage of the bills with evident satisfaction. As the bills now stand it is provided that the Mayor shall appoint one Water Board Commissioner (Fowler, of course), and the Comptroller and Auditor the other two. It was feared that Archie Bilss would fight the bills, and so a superfluous provision was tacked on, providing that a friend of his—Tax Collector Burrowa—should be one of the appointing Board if the new Water Board is not appointed by July next. Assemblyman Berri (Reform Republican) openly avows his opposition to the bills. He says that Fowler is a "real nice fellow personally," but that "the people do not want him back in the Water Board."

THE REFORM DEMOCRATS DISGUSTED. THE COMBINATION WITH BOSS N'LAUGHLIN.

Board."

THE REFORM DEMOCRATS DISGUSTED.

Ex-County Clerk John J. White and other Reform Democrats left the Senate Chamber in disgust as soon as the bills were passed. Strong effort will be made to bring Berri into the traces, and the potential power of McLaughlin will be brought into requisition as a last resort. Berri is very obstinate, however, and looks for encouragement from his friends, the Committee of seventy. It is said that Fowler, Kingsley, Massey, & Co. have consented to sacrifice the Health, Excise Commissioners, Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, Penitentiary keepers, and other Democratic officials that Fowler may be appointed to the Water Board. As a consequence the bills passed are not to be vetoed.

Senator O'Brien says that he voted against the bills because he is opposed to combinations between Republicans and Democrats, and for the reason that they are generally made for corrupt purposes, it is feared that the citizens of Brooklyn may organize opposition to the Melaughlin-Republican bills, and as a consequence they will be shoved through at the carliest opportunity.

Commissioner Fowler, Wm. C. Kingsley, Fire

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EVENING SESSION. The Assembly spent the whole evening in consideration of the compromise bill to compel the Harlem Railroad Company to sink its tracks on Fourth avenue. Mr. Whitbeck continued his remarks against the bill, and was supported by

gressed and made a special order for to-morrow forencon.

The Assembly bill appropriating \$50,000 for the payment of counsel employed by the Atternay-deneral in prosecuting the Ring, was ordered to a third reading by the Senate. Senator Johnson, at the suggestion of Senator O'Brien, offered an amendment providing for the payment of \$5,000 to Wm. S. Copeland for making public Comptroller Connolly's figures. Scuator Palmer intimated that Copeland had been well paid by the press. O'Brien denied that the man had ever received a cent. He had brought the figures to him (O'Brien), and then they were published. Rather than invalidate the bill, the amendment was withdrawn.

Vanderbilt's Rapid Transit bill is to be the special order in the Senate to-morrow evening.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PARKS.

Senator Benedict has introduced a bill providing that the Comptroller of the city of New York be authorized to create and issue at such times as may be desired for the improvement and regulation of the public parks, and also for the construction and equipment of a Meterological and Astronomical Observatory in Central Park—a stock to be denominated "The City Parks Improvement Fund," to an amount not exceeding a sum of which the annual interest should not exceed \$50,000, said stock to be redeemable within thirty years from the issue thereof. IMPROVEMENT OF THE PARKS.

Cyrille Dion Challenging Deery and Gold-thwaite or the World.

To the Editor of The Sun. Sir: Having seen of late a good deal of news paper publicity given to the rumor that John Decry, William Goldthwaite, and others were ready to play me a match game of billiards, but not having seen nor heard f any authorized challenge from either of them, I here y give them an opportunity to declare their intentions, will play either the American four-ball game on a %x11 four-pocket table, 1,500 or 2,000 points, or the cil four-pocket table, 1,590 or 2,000 points, or the mach caroin gaine on a \$8,10 caroin table, and or \$30 thas, push and crotch shots to be barred in both nest the stake to be \$250 or more a side.

I either of the gentlemen named do not see fit to act, it is one to the world for from \$595 to \$2,200 a side, ill play the match in a month from this date, if it be lesired. Any person accepting can send a forfil of haif the amount for which he desires to play to the tor of the \$150 th for file from the \$150 to \$150 the \$150

ion, arrived in this city on Wednesday and held a ses-don yesterday at the Grand Central Hotel. T. J. Sim-nons, John J. Hall, and Garnett McMillan are the memers, and Alton Alger, Assistant Treasury Clerk, and obert Toombs are sttorneys for the committee. Bonds to the value of \$12,000,000 were sold. \$7,500,000 of which to the value of \$12,000,00 were sold, \$7,500,000 of which were in aid of various railroads. The rest, according to flow, Bullock, were imade for legislative expenses and o meet interest on previously dated obligations. It is claimed that all in excess of \$1,000,00 was unnecessary, and that the majority were unconstitutional, and the state of Georgia is not responsible for them.

The powers of the committee are mainly to enforce he registration of the bonds. Every holder will be repaired to register, and the examination will relate only of the manner in which they came late his possession. To-day the committee will visit the office of Henry down & Co. to make inquiries.

The Westchester Grand Jury adjourned yes terday, having found very few indictments. Their time was principally taken up in examining Justice Ed-

The Florida Republican State Convention.

The charter.

Identify the Constant of the Custom House faction to the Custom House faction to agree upon the charter. They are said or it as it passed the Assembly, or nearly have argue that it will endanger the suc-

### A HUDSON RIVER HORROR.

EXPLOSION OF THE STEAM TUG DAVENPORT'S BOILER.

Shocking Loss of Life-Six Persons Killed and one Injured—The Tug Blown into Atoms— A Dog Fight the Cause of the Disuster— None of the Bodies Recovered.

As the tugboat Davenport, having in ow the canal boats Wm. Lord, A. A. Potter. Rachel King, and G. C. Geer, was leaving the Cunard dock, Jersey City, at 5% o'clock last evening, her boiler exploded, causing the loss of six lives, the complete destruction of the tug, and the sinking of the A. A. Potter and the Win Lord. The most intense lexcitement prevailed ; thousands thronged the docks in the vicinity of the explosion, and the wildest stories gained circulation.

The cargoes of coal with which the canal boats had been freighted were discharged on Wednesday, and yesterday they were about to be towed to the California docks for a fresh supply. THE TUG OF VENPORT,

of which Frank Jaycox was captain, was owned by Easton & McMann, of this city, and valued at

At the time of the explosion Stephen Dexter, engineer, John Caulfield, fireman, C. Snyder, deck hand, Garret Stratton, cook, and a boy, name unknown, were on board. Capt. Jaycox was on the canal boat G. C. Geer. The tug's poiler had been inspected only a few months ago, and was thought to be in excellent condition. It exploded with great force, shattering

ome of the flying timber, and dashed upon the deck insensible, his legs daugling over the side of the boat. His father, who was uninjured, seized the boy in his arms, and carried him to the barge alongside just as the canal boat sank. Capt. Oscar Rockwell and his three children, Henry, aged five years, Idella, aged eight years, and Freddie, aged seven years, were the only persons on board the Rachael King. Freddie was

BLOWN FROM THE DECK
into the river by the violent concussion, and
rescued unharmed by his father with a grappling
hook. Two men, names unknown, on board the
A. A. Potter, had a narrow escape from drowning as that boat went down.
The young man Isaac Earls, whose lujuries
about the head and neck are very serious, was
taken upon the dock and attended by Dr. H.
Gregory. None of the victims had been recovered up to a late hour last night. The engineer,
fireman, deck hand, and cook of the Davenport
were married men and in poor circumstances.
Capt. Jaycox could give no statement last evening as to the condition of the boiler.
A remarkeble fact in connection with the explosion is that nothing was seen floating on the
surface of the water after the boat was shattered. With the fragments of the wreck, the
bodies of the unfortunate men sank instantly,
and within a few minutes the surface was calm
and free of all evidence of the disaster. BLOWN FROM THE DECK

my dog down into the after cabin, and the men went back to the tugboat. I had just got into the cabin when my wife exclaimed, "My God! what is that?" I rushed out and saw that the boiler of the tugboat had exploded, and missing my little boy, I looked and saw him sinking in the water for the last time. I selzed a boat-hook and rescued him. When I went into the cabin my boy and an English boy named Joseph, who worked for me, were statiding together; but I could see nothing of Joseph, and think he must have been knocked overboard and sunk at once. I don't know what became of the men on the other canal boats, and was not acquainted with any of them. One of the canal boats sunk with the towboat.

An English sailor belonging to one of the Cunard steamers said that he witnessed the explosion, and saw the pilot thrown up into the air fifteen or twenty feet, and when he struck the water it was crimsoned with blood.

From all the facts that could be gathered, there is no doubt that six persons lost their lives. All of them were residents of Jersey City. The towboat was owned by Eastman McMann of 2 Coenties slip, New York. She was built in Buffalo, had double engine with fourteen-inch eviluders, and had been used for towing in New York harbor about ten years, having changed owners several times, and was not looked upon

## THE OPERA HOUSE ROW.

Riot Anticipated Next Sunday Evening-Marshal Tooker Definut.
The case of Joseph H. Tooker against

James Brown, who holds a lease to sell tickets at the Opera House, and his assistants, Carmon and Fichtener, charging that they behaved im properly in selling tickets last Sunday evening. as called for examination before Justice Cox at

Jefferson Market yesterday.

Mr. John D. Townsend appeared for the prose ution, and Col. Charles S. Spencer for the de-The examination room was crowded with per

ons engaged in theatrical pursuits.

Mr. Joseph H. Tooker, the manager of the unday evening sacred concerts in the Opera

LONDON. April 11.—The trial of O'Connor was brought to an abrupt conclusion this afternoon. The jury impanelled to inquire into the mental condition of the prisoner, after hearing a number of witnesses, re-ported that the boy was perfectly same, although an ex-

THE SPRING FRESHETS.

Span of the Albany Bridge Carried Away— The Hudson Crowded with Ice—The Rise in the Mounwk—Floods in New Hampshire. ALBANY, April 11 .- The freshet in the Hudson is slowly subsiding, and the river is somewhat freer from ice. Several small craft were injured by the floating logs and ice blocks. The steamer Austin, on her way to this city, when near Greenbush, had a portion of her wheelhouse carried away, besides sustaining other injury that disabled her, and she was carried down by the current. Her crew, however,

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1872.

escaped injury. THE ALBANY BRIDGE CARRIED AWAY. The Troy boat Marks lay yesterday wedged had settled considerably, and was every moment expected to give way. To save the boat two tugs were fastened to her and endeavored to extricate her from her perilous position. Their efforts were unsuccessful until about 12 o'clock.

efforts were unsuccessful until about 12 o'clock. Then a creaking sound indicated that the span was giving away. Additional steam was put on, and soon the east end of the span wavered a moment and then fell with a crash into the river, crushing the rear end of the Marks beneath it to the bottom of the river.

The entire span went down with the exception of the west end, which rests against the side or the pier abutment. The Marks is almost beyond repair, about one half of it being crushed in like ap.ogr-shell. The basin is filled with ice, the most of which was forced over the upper pier into it, to the great detriment of the many boats moored there.

The Dean Richmond and the propeller Taylor arrived a little before 12 o'clock yesterday, not having encountered any serious difficulties.

the tug so badly that it immediately sank with all on board.

Capt. Monroe Earls, with his son Isase, a young man of twenty years, and a lad known as English Joe, were on the Wm. Lord. Joe, who was blown into the water, instantly sank, and was not seen again. Young Earls was struck by some of the flying timber, and dashed tree the THE HUDSON FULL OF ICK.

Mohawk ice will pass here by noon.

A FRESHET IN THE MOHAWK.

UTICA, April 11.—Up to noon yesterdey the Mohawk was rising rapidly, but between 12 and 1 P. M. the water seemed to be falling in the cellurs about the foot of Genesee street. There is but flittle ice floating in the river. The Deerfield road is invisible from 20 feet north of the bridge to some distance beyond the toll gate. Residents of that vicinity were obliged to come to this city in boats yesterday morning. Last night the Central tracks near the gas works, in the western part of the city, were covered with water to the depth of five or six inches, the deepest water on the road between Syracuse and Utlen. It did not delay the trains.

The ice from the Mohawk was very heavy, varying in thickness from 18 inches to 2 feet. It went down the river into the Hudson in immense fields, and it seems miracolous so little damage was done.

was done.

Nearly all trains on the New York Central Road.

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## THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

The Illegality of the Jury System of the Sintes Courts - Imitating the Stokes Grand Jury.

ments yesterday in relation to Judge Biatch-ford's Grand Jury. The counsel of the indicted listillers and ex-Revenue officers insist that the panel was illegally drawn, and that all the bills just be quashed. The old mode of selecting grand and petit jurors for the United States courts of this district was changed about three years ago by order of Judge Nelson. Before that time the lists of names were furnished by the Hon. Douglas Taylor, the Commissioner of Jur-ors of the State courts. This was invariably the practice in the Federal tribunals up to the latter part of 188. In that year, a jury drawn from Hon. Douglas Taylor, the Commissioner of Jurors of the State courts. This was invariably the practice in the Federal tribunals up to the latter part of 1868. In that year, a Jury drawn from one of Mr. Taylor's lists was impanelled to try a civil case in the United States Circuit Court. but Judge Nelson, after casting a scrutinizing glance along the box, shook his head and said: "Gentlemen, you may go home for the term." The Judge then ordered the clerks to take no more lists from the Commissioner of Jurors, and to select names themselves and deposit them in the wheel whenever jurors should be required. The practice now is to take names from the New York Directory; only elizens presumed to be respectable being selected for service. Many distinguished jurists having examined the subject, hold this to be illegal, inasmuch as it is a departure from the well-settled practice of the United States courts in this and other districts, and empowers the clerks to make any selections they may deem proper, contrary to the theory and spirit of the jury law. Should the counsel for the ex-lievenue officials and others obtain a favorable decision on this point, it will necessarily result in not only quashing the indictments found by Judge Blatchford's Grand Jury, but will retroactively affect all the cases tried in the Linited States courts of this district dering the past three years.

It is also proposed to have Judge Blatchford's Grand Jury summoned to give testimony in relation to the alleged influences used by Gen. Butler's agents which led them to investigate the old whiskey cases of 1898—to the exclusion of the current charges against the Custom House thieves—which they were specially impanelled by Judge Blatchford to examine. The United States Grand Jury are said to have placed themselves in the position of the Stokes Grand Jury, and it is proposed to try them in the same way.

A Victim who Read his Obituary-The Action

The persons injured by the accident on the New Jersey Midland Railroad at Saddle River there is no fear that any of them will die from their wounds. J. Z. Goetschius, the injured Oakland Assessor, had a good laugh over his obliuary in the Folse-Reporting Tribine yesterday. He is out of danger, instead of being dead, as the Tribine reported. Only the brakeman, John R. Doremus, lost his life by the accident. There was a rumor yesterday that one of the passengers was still missing, and fearst were entertained that he was buried beneath the ruins. But the rumor was subsequently denied.

The officers of the Midland Railroad Company, headed by Mr. C. A. Wortendyke, the President, afforded every facility to the reporters and friends of the injured persons in making public the true extent of the disaster. Instead of suppressing facts, in usual railroad style, he sent a special train to the wreck for the express purpose of getting the facts of the accident, and as soon as possible posted up a list of the woinded.

The company yesterday gave orders to have there is no fear that any of them will die from

On Wednesday afternoon the axle of the locomotive attached to the passenger train on the Montelsir
Railroad broke, and threw the engine from the track,
near Pompton Junction, N. J. The locomotive was
wrecked, but the rest of the train was uninjured. The
engineer, Mr. Wyckham, was badly hurt, but it is
thought he will recover. The fireman was slightly injured. None others were hurt.

BEECHER ON CINCINNATI.

REBUKING THE MEN WHO VILLIFY SCHURZ AND SUMNER.

The Grant Papers Garbling his Remarks— They are Afraid to Print a Correct Re-port of his Speech—What a Western Man Heard Mr. Beecher Say. To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: I was one of the many curious throng that attended the Grant mass meeting at the Brooklyn Academy, Wednesday night, to see and hear the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Though it was past eight when I entered the house, I found plenty of seats vacant in the dress circle; and like the majority, I retired as soon as the real attraction of the occasion concluded his address. I heard Mr. Beecher for the first time, and was not disappointed. He spoke temperately and thoughtfully, employed neither ridicule nor invective, and was so fair-minded toward those whom he was expected to touch up satirically, that Administration papers find it necessary to mutilate and suppress his language. Having followed his speech with the closest attention, watching every tone, and his manner no

less than his words, I was surprised in looking

to find them either inaccurate or garbled.
THE TRIBUTES TO SUMNER AND SCHURZ. Mr. Beecher threw into his tribute to Sumner warmth that was almost affectionate. When, in beginning a sentence, he first uttered Sumner's name, a profound silence prevailed, and when the tribute was ended, instead of the immense applause reproted by the Tribune, the applause was faint and awkward, for the office-holding element was unmistakably alarmed.

Mr. Beecher said, whatever might be his dissensions from Senator Schurz, he never listened to him without the highest interest and a conviction that he was an honest man. There was applause at this point from Germans in the audience, but not much.

Of the text of these unreserved compliments to Sumner, Schurz, and Trumbull for eminent services as Republicans and as honest Senators, I find in the Times only this skeleton sentence: "The speaker here referred to the influence of Sumner, Schurz, and Trumbull in politics, and resumed."

TOO MUCH FOR THE NEPOTISTS.

What an exact and luminous confession this in beginning a sentence, he first uttered Sum-

What an exact and luminous confession this is that Mr. Beecher's speech was too much of a Cincinnati Convention speech for the Times to print in full. Mr. Beecher and he was delighted that the resolutions adopted by the meeting approved the scrutley of official acts; and he trusted the party would make haste to get on faster in a work of reform that he admitted is undeniably necessary. He said he approved Grant's administration after averaging it; and if the Cincinnati Convention should result in elevating the Philadelphia platform he indied it with approval. He admitted Grant's deliberation, clearly using the word deliberation the Republican party will result in placing an unregenerated Democracy in power, and this was the true key-note of his utterances last night.

Republicans who do not advocate the reflection of Gen. Grant, received a wholesome lesson in Brooklyn last night. Nothing that has been the prominent men who are going there, has used at the Grant meeting by this distinguished orator. The masses applauded, but the managers looked aghast and said, like the Moabite King to an impracticable prophet, "I took thee blessed them altogether!"

## THE CASE OF DR. HOUARD.

The House Requesting the President to Demand of the Spanish Government his Immediate Release and Indemnification.
WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Committee

h Foreign Affairs to-day agreed to report the following to the House: following to the House:

Whereas, Dr. John Emilio Houard has, after one year's imprisonment, been tried by a military court martial, convicted of complicity in an insurrection against the Spanish Government in the island of Cuba, and upon said conviction has been transported to a penal colony of Spain for the term of eight years; from which conviction, sentence, and punishment he appeals for protection to the Government of the United States and

tion, sentence, and punishment he appeals for protection to the Government of the United States; and

Whereas, It appears, first, that the said Houard was a nutive-born citizen of the United States; second, that he never renounced his nationality as such citizen, but, on the contrary, that he has constantly claimed to be, and has been encolled by the officers of the Government as a citizen of the United States; third, that it is not shown by any form of proof that he ever become by any act a subject or citizen of the Government of Spain; and

Whereas, it further appears that his trial, sentence, and punishment have been in disregard and in vlolation of his undoubted rights as a citizen of the United States, under the Constitution and laws thereof and the treaty of October 27, 135, between the United States and Spain; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House the said John Emilio Houard was and is a citizen of the United States by birth and continued and uninterrupted choice, and as such is entitled to all and every protection from this Government; and in the opinion of this House the President should promptly demand his unconditional release and the restoration of his property, which has been confiscated to the Spanish Government.

The Hou. John B. Hashin's Story of his Plucky Fight.
To the Editor of The San.
Six: In your issue of to-day, under heading

The Westchester Education Prize Ring," you state Ex Sheriff John Bussing, having been elected Chair man, took his seat," Ac. You are misinformed. The meeting was called to order by William Meikieham, Esq., the Secretary of the Board of Education, and upon his motion I was elected its Chairman, by a vote nearly his motion I was elected its Chairman, by a vote nearly unuanimous. I then took the chair, and was about putting regular motions, when I was rudely assaulted by Sergeant Steers, Herring, and others of their party, but maintained, as is my wont, the honor of my friends and the dignity of the position to which they had elevated me. But for my efforts the partisan police present on the occasion, against the protest of the Board of Education, would have been expelled and whipped from the room (as from their interference they deserved to have been), and perhaps some of them killed.

room (as from their interference they deserved to have been), and perhaps some of them killed.

The election, after the polls had opened, was conducted fairly and generously toward the vanquished. Abraham Buckhout, Jacob Held, and Robert B. Coulin (Barry Gray) were all elected by handsome majorities over John Berrian, Alexander M. Stanton, and Morria Wilkins. The only lilegal voting was on the part of Heintzel and his "nigger friends," who supported the defeated candidates. Yours truly,

John B. Haskin,

April 11, 1872. APRIL 11, 1872.

A New War in South America. KINGSTON, JAMAICA, April 11. War has bee eclared by Guatemala against Honduras and San Sa

Havana's New Governor.

NEW YORK FOR CINCINNATI.

The Democratic Central Committee for Union Against the Office-Holders. ALBANY, April 11 .- The Democratic State

Central Committee met in Congress Hall this P. M. Present: S. J. Tilden, Chairman; Wm. Cassidy, Secretary; H. Seymour, E. P. Ross, Chas. Walker, Henry Richmond, Jos. Warren, Mr. Gordon, W. A. Fowler, Delos Dewolf, Mr. Jackson, and Isaac McConihe. Among the gentlemen present beside the Committee were, Lieut.-Gov. Beach, Ex-Senator Sutherland, J. C. Jacobs, Nelson J. Waterbury, Col. Van Buren, and other leading Democratic politicians. The session was long, but perfectly harmonious, and there was a general interchange of views as to the situation and the prospect of success in the fall election. It was conceded that in order to defeat Grant, all the elements of opposition must be harmonized. The probable result of the Cincinnati Convention was discussed, and it was determined to do nothing to discourage the movement. These views prevailed. The State Convention was called to meet at Rochester on the 15th of May, two weeks after the Cincinnati

Convention.

The committee was unanimous in the opinion that a straight Democratic ticket can't win against Grant, and that every possible sacrifice must be made to unite all the opposition on the over the reports in many of the morning papers right man. The speakers said that if this could be done the defeat of Grant is a foregone conclusion, and the belief and hope was freely ex-pressed that the action of the Cincinnati Convention will lead to such a result. A conference of leading politicians from all parts of the State, composed of members of the State Committee. Judges, State Senators, and others, is being held at the Executive Mansion this evening, for the purpose of an interchange of views on the situa-

Meeting of the Republican State Committee. The Republican State Committee met yesterday evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Mr. A. B. Cornell in the chair. Present were Gen. Arthur, William Richardson, Hugh Gardnsr, S. B. French, Rodney W. Daniels, Henry M. Taber, D. D. S. Brown, Horatio L. Brown, Mr. Taber, D. D. S. Brown, Horatio L. Brown, Mr. Horton, Mr. Smart, Mr. Brockwell, Joseph H. Hamsey, Henry S. Vandeker, and Mr. Blakesly. The committee decided to hold the State Convention in Elmira on May 15. The Republican electors were requested to send the usual number of delegates to the Convention.

The Assembly District Republican Basociation were advised to secure the enrollment of all Republicans in their district, and to hold special meetings for such carolinean to force the primarestings for such carolinean to force the primare.

meetings for such caroliment before the prima-ries for the selection of delegates to the conven-tion. The committee then adjourned. THE FORTHAMILTON KNOCK DOWN.

Patting a Head on a Quartermaster A Cap-tain of a Battery Convicted of Disrespect

to Maj.-Gen. Vogdes.

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On

The Manly Art in Harry Hill's Theatre-The

Devoushire Style of Wrestling.
A large multitude gathered in Harry Hill's Variety Theatre yesterday afternoon to witness a novel wrestling match between William S. Browning of Plymouth, England, and Albert Ellis of London, both acdnowledged champions. Browning holds the champion cup of Plymouth, and Albert Ellis the champion belt of London. The wrestling was in the Devonshire style, and different from any wrestling vonshire style, and different from any wrestling ever previously witnessed on this continent. The men weigh about the same, and wrestled for a purse of \$160. Browning was suffering from a sprained knee-pan, notwithstanding which he came up manfully to the call of "time" by Harry Hill. They wrestled twenty rounds in forty-one minutes without either obtaining the advantage. Harry Hill then decided that the match should be continue in the evening, but Browning's knee was so much swollen that he found it impossible to compete. Ellis announced that he was open to a match with any man in the United States in the Devonshirs style of wrestling for from \$100 to \$1,000 a side.

The entertainment was varied by a set-to between Arthur Chambers, champion of the light weights of England, and Charles Cannon. Chambers maintained his reputation as a boxer, and used Cannon pretty much as he liked. Next followed a glove fight between the Novice of Liverpool and McClellan, the champion by cicle rider. The Novice of Liverpool proved a novice indeed, and Mac had it all to himsif. Homer Lane and McCornick of Dublin then entertained the spectators with a wrestling match. Lane threw his antagonist twice in eight minutes, with scarcely an effort. The Unknown of London and Pataey Hogan put on the gloves for a little pastime. The Unknown surprised every one. William Smith and Darby Doyle wrestled in the Devonshire style, without any advantage to either. Harry Hill closed the entertainment by swinging the clubs and exhibiting his famous trotting colt Coriosity. ever previously witnessed on this continent

The Carlist Uprising. MADRID, April II.—Official advices show that the Carlist movement in Catalonis and Arragon is be-coming more pronounced. There was a slight engage-ment yesterday between the troops and one of these

and pesternay between the troops and one of these sands near Olot, 21 miles northwest of Gerona, in the District of Catalonia.

The frontier is carefully watched by the French, and arlists who escape into France are arrested, disarraned, and microed.

The Governor of Catalonia reports that the Carlist sand which appeared in the Frontier of Barcelona numbered interly men, and its leader was a prominent member of the International Society.

Is this Another Arctic Calamity ? Capt. Patter of the bark Speedwell, which are ved yesterday from Messina, reports that on April 2 t 9A.M., about fifty miles cast of Sandy Hook, th

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

A grand soldiers' meeting is to be held in the poper Institute on Friday evening, 36th inst., to take easures for the erection of a monument to Maj.-Gen. eorge H. Thomas, and also a monument to the 4,000 mion dead buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery. Summer Travel.—The steamers Bristol and Providence will resume their place in the Fall River line on Monday, April 15.—Adv. With springs of steel and elevated head, the cutest ret is linker's bolster bed. - dig

SEVENTY PERSONS KILLED.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Nearly One Hundred Passengers Hurled into the Air-Falling into the Burning Boat and into the River-About Seventy Persons Scalded to Death or Drowned.

St. Louis, April 11.-The steamboat Oceanus, from Red River for St. Louis, when near Brooks's Point, twenty miles above Cairo, at 4 o'clock this morning, exploded her boilers, tearing the boat fore and aft, and making a complete wreck of her. All the officers of the boat are reported killed, and many passengers scalded to death or drowned. No names have yet been received. There were sixty-five passengers on board, and it is reported that but four or five

were saved.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

CAIRO, Ill., April 11.—At 4 o'clock this morning the steamer Oceanus, from Red River to St. Louis, when near Brooks's Point, thirty miles above Cairo, exploded her boiler, blowing her upper works almost entirely away. Immediately afterward the wreck took fire and burned to the water's edge.

Thompson, pilot of the steamer John Luma.

den, which was lying a few miles below, on seeing the light from the burning wreck, manned a yawl and proceeded up the river to ascertain the cause. He found a small party of survivors on Head Island, but passed on to relieve those on the wreck. Ten or twelve were cling-ing to the wheel, but the wheel dropped before he reached them, and all but four were lost. He found a deck passenger, name unknown, near the shore and badly scalded, who died before arrival at Cairo. The Belle St. Louis, bound up, took nearly all

the survivors. Thompson rescued pilot Harris, who subsequently went to St. Louis on the Marble City. The latter states that Wiggins, their Red River pilot, was drowned. Harry Tripp, pilot on the watch, and Capt. Reader were buried in the debris and were heard calling des-perately for help, but the fire had gained such headway that they could not be reached, and were burned. Fisher, the carpenter of the illfated steamer, who reached here on the Shreve, was not seriously hurt. He states that the second engineer, Alexander Kennedy, terribly scalded, was helpless and blind. Fisher put him on a stage plank with others, but the stage soon George Keithley, first engineer, is supposed to be lost. Henry M. Worsham, first clerk, has not been seen since the explosion; he expected to go through from Cairo by rail, but was seen on the boat after leaving here. Charles Worsham, second clerk, Jules Dempewolf, steward, and Charley Muvay, cabin boy, were found dead,

duced the bail to a nominal amount and discharged Corey.

Here Judge McCunn and Gen, Pryor had a little tuasile. Judge McCunn hinted that Gen, Pryor was showing ingratitude for favors that he (Judge McCunn) had conferred upon him. Whereupon, Gen, Pryor said, in a fury: "You are under obligations to me that are unspeakable, unspeakable,"

Judge McCunn. Have you not been a guest at my house? Have you not been a guest at my house? Have you not been a guest at my house? Have you will been said at your house when I first came to New York, You have been as many times with me as I have been with you. You have rendered no lavors, Mr. Mc uns.

Judge McCunn.—Sle, my name is Judge McCunn. Had how to be a sit with the land of the force, but not de lare.

Mr. Brunn testified that he knew Judge McCunn. Had hasked Gen. Pryor to not use rounsel for Corey, in a casy which was to be expand to fore Judge McCunn himself.

Here the committee adjourned sine of.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

A Split in the Ways and Means Committees The Free-Traders Carrying their Point-Mr. Dawes Bolting. Washington, April 11.—The Ways and

Means Committee have finally ended their win-ter's deliberations in what bids fair to be the loss of their Tariff bill. Mr. Dawes to-day moved to report the Tax bill, which repeals and consoli-dates the internal taxes, and let the House act dates the internal taxes, and let the House act upon it at once. Mr. Finckeinburg and Mr. Burschard opposed this, and after a wara debate it was voted down. The mays were Burchard, Finckeinburg, Brooks, Beck, and Kerr, and the axes Dawes, Kelly, Maynacd, and Roberts. Mr. Dawes then said that he wanted nothing further to do with it, whereupon the committee directed Mr. Burchard by the same vote to report the tariff and tax matters in the one bill, and not to allow any division of them. Mr. Dawes said he should not consider himself bound to give the measure any support, and reserved the right to oppose it in the House. Judge Kelley denounced the tariff part as a bill which went out of the way to discriminate against American industries and in favor of foreigners, and as such he would assall it when it came before the House, and deteat it if it was not amended and its policy reversed.

reat it lift was not amended and its policy reversed.

This open rupture has caused considerable talk in the House, and clearly indicates that no general tariff bill can be passed this session. The bill will probably come out of committee next Monday, and the appropriation bills will block the road for three weeks at least. There will then have to be two or three weeks of general debate before the bill is taken up by sections, and this puts it nearly June first with nothing agreed on and all the elements of discard bosened at a period when it will be too late to barmonize the various interests. With this view of affairs shead Senator Scott will at once renew his efforts to get the Senate to concur in Mercur's House bill to put tea and coffee on the free list, thus repealing twenty millions of import taxes at one dash. This done, the House will then no doubt relieve the Ways and Means Committee from any further consideration of the adjournment question, and concur in the Senate resolution to adjourn on May W.